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POETRY.

From the Philadelphia Saturday Courier.

Lines to a Worn-Out Fount of Type,

In a Note to a Friend.

I'm sitting at my desk, George;
Before me on the floor
There lies a worn-out fount of type,
Full twenty thousand score.
And many months have passed, George,
Since they were bright and new,
And many are the tales they've told,
The false, the strange, the true!

Their beauty has all gone, George;
You scarcely now may trace,
Upon their snowy medium,
The likeness of their face:
They 'mind me of a man, George,
Whose morn of life was full
Of promise, but whose evening's close
Was desolate and dull.

What tales of horror have they told,
Of tempest and of wreck;
Of murder at the midnight hour,
Of war, full many a "speck;"
Of ships that far away at sea
Went down before the blast;
Of stifled cries of agony,
As life's last moment passed!

Of earthquakes and of suicides:
Of failing crops of cotton;
Of bank defaulters, broken banks,
And banking systems rotten;
Of boilers bursting, steamboats snagged,
Of riots, duels fought;
Of robbers with their prey escaped,
Of thieves with booty caught.

Of landslides and of water spouts;
Of ants and alligators:
Of serpents in the briny deep,
Of giant sweet potatoes;
Of children lost, and children found;
Finances in disorder;
Of fights among the firemen,
And troubles on the border.

They've told us of a nation George,
Bent sorrowing in the dust,
Of one whom she had called to fill
Her highest, dearest trust;
Of sparkling crowns for youthful brows;
Of royal coronations;
Of plans te rid the earth of kings,
Of temp'rance reformations.

Of flood and fire, and accident,
These worn-out types have told,
And how the pestilence hath swept
The youthful and the old;
Of marriages, of births, and deaths;
Of things to please or vex us;
Of one man's jumping overboard,
Another gone to Texas!

They've told how long sweet summer days
Have faded from our view;
How Autumn's chilling wing hath swept
The leaf-crown'd forest through;
How dark winter's reign hath come and gone,
Dark reign of storm and strife—
And how the smiling Spring hath warmed
The pale flowers back to life.

I can't pretend to mention half
My inky friends have told,
Since shining bright and beautiful,
They issued from the mould—
How unto some they joy have brought,
To others grief and tears;
Yet faithfully they record kept
Of fast receding years!

XX. X.

"Work While it is Day!"

Up! Christian, up!—and sleep'st thou still?
Day light is glorious on the hill!
And far advanced the sunny glow
Laughs in the joyous vale below;
The morning shadow, long and late,
Is stretching o'er the dial's plate.

And are thine eyes, sad waker say,
Fill'd with tears of yesterday?
Or, lowers thy dark and anxious brow
Beneath to-morrow's burden now?
New strength for every day is given—
Daily the manny fell from heaven!

Link by link the chain is made,
Pearl by pearl the costly braid;
The daily thread of hopes and fears
Weaves up the woof of many years.
And well thy labor shall have sped,
If well thou weav'st the daily thread.

Up! Christian, up! thy cares resign!
The past, the future, are not thine!
Show forth to day thy Savior's praise—
Redeem the course of evil days;
Life's shadow, in its lengthening gloom,
Points daily nearer to the tomb!

From the N. O. Picayune.

A Feint at a Faint.

Her forehead always had a marble glow,
As when the sun-light beams the driven snows on
But when she swoon'd away, it was as tho'
Day had departed and the snow was frozen.
A white and chill transpiracy arose on
Her brow of beauty, spreading o'er her neck—
Just as a stream, arrested as it flows on,
When the shrill whistle of December blows on,
But heaving still a broad carnation speck
Upon each cheek! Ice, with a blooming rose on,
Is rather an odd fancy to suppose on,
And seldom seen, as any body knows on!
The moral is, that when the ladies paint,
They should get wash'd before they fain to faint!

PHAZMA.

From Heath's Book of Beauty for 1842.

A Broken Heart.

By Lady Wyatt.

The rootless seeding plant we move,
From soil to soil, unharmed by change;
The heart's light fancy (ere we love),
By nothing bound, unharmed may range!

Let either find congenial land,
And strike deep root from inmost core;
If then uptorn by ruthless hand,
Nipt plant—rent heart—takes root no more!

Epigram.

Of diamonds each component part,
We learn by chemist's aid;
But yet of these, by chemist's art,
Was never diamond made.

Thus hearts in pure affection bound,
By meddler's are undone;
But never yet was meddler found
To bind two hearts in one.

POPULAR TALES.

General Marion.

"Now my gallant friends," said Marion, as he issued from a swamp; followed by his ragged band of only thirty soldiers, "now look sharp—here are the British wagon-tracks, with the sand still falling in—and here are the steps of their troops passing and repassing. We shall not long be idle here!"

And so it turned out. For, scarcely had the little band reached a hiding place in the swamp, before the scout returned at full speed, stating that a British guard, with a large body of American prisoners, were on their march for Charleston.

"How many prisoners do you suppose there were?" asked Marion.

"Near two hundred," replied the scout.

"And what do you imagine was the number of the British guard?"

"Why, sir, we counted about ninety."

"Ninety," said Marion, with a smile, "ninety! Well that will do. And now, gentlemen, if you will only stand by me, I've a good hope that we thirty will have those ninety by to-morrow's sunrise."

"Lead on!" was the prompt response of every soldier—and as soon as the dusky nigh came on, the party left their place of concealment, and struck off in the direction of Nelson's ferry which they passed as a *party of good loyalists*. The enemy, with their prisoners had preceded them but a short time, and had halted for the night at the first tavern, generally called the "Blue House" In front of the building, was a large arbour; flushed with their late success over Sumpter and DeKalb, sat the British guard, busily engaged in drinking peach *brandy*, until sleep overcame them, and they sunk down deliciously, beastified to the ground.

Just as the light of day began to streak the east, Marion approached the house in perfect concealment, behind a string of fence, within a few yards of it. But in spite of all his address, he could not effect a complete surprisal of them. Their sentinels took the alarm, and firing their pieces, fled into the yard. Swift as lightning, Marion and his followers entered with them, and seizing their muskets, (which were all stacked near the gate,) made prisoners of the whole party, without having been obliged to kill more than three of them.

Had Washington and his whole army been upon the survivors, they could hardly have roared out louder for quarters. After securing their arms, Marion called for their captain; but he was not to be found, high nor low, among the living or dead. However, after a hot search, he was found up the chimney! He begged very hard that they would not let his men know where he had concealed himself. Nothing could equal the mortification of the British, when they come to see what a handful of militia-men had taken them, and recovered all their prisoners.

Marion was at first in high hopes that the American regulars, whom he had so gallanty rescued, would to a man, have joined his arms, and fought hard to avenge their late defeat. But equally to *his* surprise and *their own* disgrace, not one of them could be prevailed on to shoulder a musket. "Where is the use," say they "of fighting now, when all is lost?"

This was the general impression. And indeed, except those unconquerable spirits, Marion and Sumpter, with a few others of the same heroic stamp, who kept the field, Carolina was no better than a British province.

Marion's men, in their late attacks on the enemy, had but four rounds of powder and ball; and not a single sword that deserved the name. But Marion soon remedied that defect. He bought up the old saw-blades from the mills, and gave them to the smiths, who soon manufactured a lot of broad-swords sufficient, as was often said, to kill a man at a single blow.

From the prisoners taken in this action, Marion's men completely armed themselves—a couple of English muskets, with bayonets and cartouch-boxes, to each man, with which they retreated into Briton's Neck. They had not been there above twenty-four hours before the news was brought them by a trusty friend, that the tories on Pedee were mustering in force, under a captain Barfield. Marion and his men were quickly on horse-back; and, after a brisk ride of forty miles, came upon their encampment at three o'clock in the morning. Their surprise was so complete, that they did not fire a single shot!—Of forty-nine men that composed that company, about thirty were killed and captured. The arms, ammunition, and horses, of the whole party, fell into the hands of the conquerors, with which they returned to Briton's Neck, without the loss of a man.

The rumor of these exploits soon reached the British and their friends the tories, who presently despatched three stout companies to attack Marion. Two of the parties were British; one of them commanded by Major Weymies, of house-burning memory. The third party were altogether tories. Marion fled before them towards North Carolina. Supposing they had entirely scouted him, the enemy gave over the chase, and returned for their respective stations—the British to Georgetown, and the tories to Black-Mingo. Learning this, from the swift-mounted scouts whom he always kept close hanging upon their march, Marion odered his men to face about, and dog them to their encampment, which they soon reached and attacked with great fury. Marion opened his fire on them at but a short distence; but the enemy outnumbered him at least two to one they stood their ground and fought desperately. But losing their comander, and being hard pressed, they at length gave way and fled in the utmost precipitation, leaving upwards of two-thirds of their number, killed and wounded, on the ground. The surprise and destruction of the tories would have been complete, had it not been for the alarm given by the noise of Marion's horses passing a bridge, near which they were encamped. Marion never afterwards suffered his men to cross a bridge with their horses in the night, until they had first spread their blankets on it to prevent noise.

This third exploit of Marion, rendered his name very dear to the *poor Whigs*, but utterly abominable to the enemy particularly the tories, who were so terrified at this last handling, that, on their retreat, they would not halt a moment at Georgtown, though twenty miles from the field of battle, but continued their flight, not thinking themselves safe until they had got Santee river between him and them.

These three spirited charges having cost a great deal of rapid marching and fatigue, Marion said he would give his men a little rest. So he led them down into Waccamaw, where he knew there were some excellent friends, among whom were the Hugers and Trapiers and Alstons—fine fellows! rich as Jews, and hearty as could be wished; indeed the wealthy captain, afterwards Col. William Alston, was one of Marion's aids.

These great people all received Marion and his followers as though they had been brothers, threw open the gates of their elegent yards for the cavalry, and hurried their friends up their princely steps and ushered them into their grand saloons and dining-rooms, where the famous mahogany side-boards where quickly covered with pitchers of old amber-colored brandy, and sugar-dishes of *double refined*, with honey for drams juleps. The horses were up to the eyes in corn, and sweet-scented fodder; while nothing that air, land, or water could furnish, seemed good enough for the men. Fish, flesh and fowl, all of the fattest and finest, and sweetly graced with the smiles of the ladies, were spread before them in profusion; while Congress and Washington went round in sparkling bumpers, from old demijohns that had not left the garret for many a year. This was feasting indeed? It was a feasting of the soul as well as the sense.

In consequence of the three fortunate blows which he had lately struck, Marion, as before observed, was getting the enviable honor to be looked up to as the rallying point of the poor Whigs; insomuch, that although afraid as mice to stir themselves, yet if they found out that the tories and British were forming encampments about the country, they would mount their boys and push them off to Marion, to let him know it. Here follows an instance.

Marion and his men had just got braced up a little, by rest and high feeding among the noble Whigs of Waccamaw, when a likely young man at hall speed, drove up one morning to the house, asked for General Marion. Marion went to the door.

"Well, my son, what do you want with me?"

"Why, sir, General," replied the youth, "daddy sent me down to let you know as how as there is to be a mighty gathering of the tories, in our parts, to-morrow night."

"Ay, indeed! and pray where abouts, my son, may your parts be?"

"Heigh, sir, General! don't you know where our parts is? I thought every body knowed where daddy lives."

"No, my son, I don't; but I've a notion he lives somewhere on Pedee: perhaps a good way up."

"Yes, by jing, does he live a good way up! a matter of seventy miles—clean away up there, up on Little Pedee."

"Very well, my son, I thank your daddy, and you too, for letting me know it. And, I believe I must try to meet the tories there."

"Oh, la sir, General, *try* to meet 'em *indeed!* yes io be sure! dear me, sirs, hearts alive, that you must, sir, General! for daddy says as how he is quite sartin, if you'll be there to-morrow night, you might make a proper smash among the tories; for they'll be there thick and three-fold. They have heard, so they say, of *your doings*, and are going to hold this great meeting, on purpose to come all the way down here after *you*."

"After me?"

"Yes, indeed they are, sir, General! and you had better keep a sharp look out, I tell you now; for they have just been down to the British there, at Georgetown, and brought up a matter of two wagon-loads of guns,—great big English muskets! I can turn my thumb in them easy enough! And, besides them plaguy guns, they have got a *tarnal nation sight* of pistols and bagonets, and swords, and saddles, and bridles, and the deal knows what else besides! so they are in a mighty good fix, you may depend, sir General."

"Well, perhaps you and I may have some of their fine things to-morrow night. What say you to it, my son?"

"By jing, I should like it proper well! But to be sure, now, sir General, you look like a mighty small man to fight them great big tories there on Pedee. But daddy says as how the heart is all; and he says, too, that though you are but a little man, you have a monstrous great heart."

Marion smiled, and went out among his men, to whom he related the boy's errand, and desired them to question him, so that there might be no trick in the matter. But every scruple of that sort was quickly removed; for several of the party were well acquainted with the lad's father, and knew him to be an excellent Whig.

Having their fire-arms in prime order for an attack, they mounted; and giving their friends three cheers, dashed off, just as the broad-faced moon arose; and, by day-break next morning, had gained a very convenient swamp, within ten miles of the grand tory rendezvous. To avoid giving alarm, they struck into the swamp, and there, man and horse lay snug all day. About eleven o'clock, Marion sent out a couple of nimble-footed young men, to conceal themselves over the main road, and take heed to what was going on. In the evening they returned and brought word, that the road had been constantly alive with horsemen—tories they supposed, armed with new guns, and all moving on very gaily towards the place the lad had told them of. Soon as it was dark, they mounted, and took the track at a sweeping gallop, which, by supper-time, brought them in sight of the fires around which the tories were gathered. Then leaving their horses under a small guard, they advanced quite near in the dark, without being discovered: for so little thought had they of Marion, that they had not placed a single sentinel; but were, all hands, gathered about the fire—some cooking, some fiddling and dancing, and some playing cards, as they were distinctly heard bawling out: "Huzza, at him again, damme! aye, that's the dandy!—My trick, begad!" Poor wretches, little did they think how near their fates were grinning around them.

Observing that they had three large fires, Marion divided his little party of sixty men into three companies, each opposite to a fire, then ordering them to take aim, with his pistol he gave the signal for a general discharge. In a moment the woods were in a blaze, as by a flash of lightning accompanied by a tremendous clap of thunder. Down tumbled the dead; off bolted the living; loud screamed the wounded; while far and wide, all over the woods, nothing was to be heard but the running of tories, and the snorting of wild bounding horses, snapping the saplings. Such a tragi-comedy was hardly ever seen. On running up to the fires they found they had killed twenty-three, and badly wounded as many more; thirteen were made prisoners; poor fellows who had not been grazed by a bullet, but were so frightened that they could not budge a peg. Eighty-four stand of arms, chiefly English muskets and bayonets, one hundred horses, with new saddles and bridles, with a good deal of ammunition and baggage, fell into the hands of Marrion's party.—The consternation of the tories was so great that they never dreamed of carrying off anything.—Even their fiddles and fiddle-bows, and playing-cards were all left strewed around their fires.—One of the gamblers, (it is a serious truth,) though shot dead, still held the cards hard-griped in his hands. Led by curiosity to inspect that strange sight, a *dead gambler*, they found that the cards which he held were ace, deuce and jack. Clubs were trumps. Holding high, low, jack, and the game, in his own hand, he seemed to be in a way to do well, but Marion came down upon him with a trump that spoiled his sport, and non-suited him forever.

But the most comfortable sight of all, was the fine supper which the tories had cooked! three fat roasted pigs, and six turkies with piles of nice johnny-cakes. 'Tis true, the dead bodies lay very thick round the fires; but having rode seventy miles, and eaten nothing since the night before, their appetites were too keen to think of standing on trifles; so they fell upon the poor tories' provisions, and made a hearty supper. And to crown all, they found among the spoil, half a barrel of fine old peach brandy.

"Ay, this brandy!" said Marion, "was the worst foe these poor rogues ever had. But I'll take care it shall be no foe to us." So, after ordering half a pint to each man, he had the balance put under guard. And it must be observed, by way of justice to General Marion, that success never seemed to elate him; nor did he ever lose sight of safety in the blaze of victory. For instantly after the defeat of the tories, the guns were all loaded and sentinels set, as if an enemy had been in force in the neighborhood.

The Granary.

A TALE WHICH EVERY PERSON WILL READ.

By Rev. Abel C. Thomas.

"Whoso readeth, let him understand."

"Jonathan Homespun, having purchased an extensive farm, and provided himself with every thing requsite to prosperous husbandry, proposes to furnish subscribers with one quart of wheat weekly, for one year, at the low price of one dollar and fifty cents, in advance; two dollars at the end of six months; or two dollars and fifty cents if not paid till the close of the year.

"The facilities afforded by the Government, for the transportation of wheat to every section of the Union and adjacent provinces, are such as must prove satisfactory to every subscriber; and the proprietor of the Granary assures all who may patronize him, that he will exert himself to supply an article of the best quality.

"N. B.—Agents will be allowed a generous per centage. Address (post paid) Proprietor of the Granary, Hopewell."

Such was the prospectus issued by my friend, Mr. Homespun. Feeling a lively interest in his welfare, I visited his farm, although it was a long journey from my house, and was pleased to find every thing in nice order. He informed me that he had contracted a large debt in the purchase of the premises, stock and implements of husbandry, but that he had no doubt of his ability to discharge every obligation in a few years. He also stated that he had already received several hundred subscribers, and that in four weeks he would commence the delivery of the wheat according to his proposal.

The scheme appeared plausible; and my friend was so confident of his success, that I had not the slightest doubt of his prosperity. I entered my name as a subscriber, and when I left him he was preparing many thousand quart sacks.

Every week, for the space of two years, I received my quart of wheat, and concluded from its excellent quality and prompt delivery, that every thing was prosperous with Jonathan Homespun and his farm. So I gave myself no concern about my indebtedness to him; "for," said I, "to a farmer so extensively patronized as he is, the small pittance of two years' arrearages would be but a drop in the bucket." It is true, there was occasionally printed on the sacks a general notice to delinquents; but I never suspected that it was intended for his friends.

The notice, however, became more frequent; and having leisure, I concluded I would visit my friend, the proprietor of the Granary. He greeted me cordially; but I saw there had been trouble. He was evidently worn with toil and anxiety; and in the conversation of the evening, he entered into particulars.

"Here I have been laboring day and almost night for two years; and I am more in debt now than when I began. My creditors are pressing for payment; I am conscious of inability to meet their demands and can perceive no result but bankruptcy and ruin."

"But have you not a large list of subscribers?" said I.

"Yes, a very large list," was the reply; "but too many of them are like you!"

"Me!" I quickly rejoined in amazement; "too many like me!"

"Pardon me," said my friend in a melancholy tone; "pardon me, for oppression will make even a wise man mad."

"You have had a quart of wheat weekly for two years; and I have not had a cent of payment; I have a large list of the same kind of patrons scattered here and there over thousands of miles. If they would pay me the trifle they severally owe me, I should be directly freed from embarrassment, and go on your way rejoicing. But they reasoned as you reasoned; and among you, I am brought to the door of poverty and ruin."

I felt the full force of the rebuke; and promptly paying arrearages at the increased price named in the prospectus, and also a year in advance, I shortly bid adieu to the worthy and wronged farmer, resolving to do every thing in my power to repair the injury which had occurred from my delinquency.

O ye patrons of Jonathan Homespun! wherever ye are! ye who have received and eaten the wheat from his Granary, without making payment! Ye are guilty of a grievous sin of commission. Therefore repent. Pay the farmer what you owe him. Uncle Sam's teamsters bring you the sack of grain every week, and Uncle Sam's teamsters will carry the money safely to Jonathan Homespun.

MEN MAKE THEMSELVES.—The primary bestowments of nature are not ours to determine, but a secondary nature, formed by action, habit and effort, it is in the power of each to choose and determine. We cannot create the soul, we cannot make the mind itself, but we can make it enlightened or ignorant, enlarged or contracted, free, generous and pure, or base, ignoble and and slavish. * * Let no man therefore despair and sigh over his deficiencies, as if nature had made him a pebble stone instead of a diamond. She makes no diamonds in the intellectual and moral world, none pure, perfect, finished; they must become so by their own efforts.

CHARITY.—Too many people confound charity with donation; they are satisfied with having given the most ready vent to the generous impulse; they have gratified a high and low feeling—the kindness, and we fear also the ostentation. This is not charity which goes about with a white pocket handkerchief in the hand, and is followed by a flourish of trumpets! No; charity is a calm, severe duty; it must be intellectual to be advantageous It is a strange mistake that it should be a merit; its fulfilment is only what we owe to each other, and is a debt never paid to its full extent.

WANT OF OCCUPATION.—There is no saying shocks me so much as that which I hear very often, that a man does not know how to pass his time. It would have been but ill-spoken by Methuselah in the nine hundredth and sixty-ninth year of his life.—[Cowley.

DESIRES.—Almost all desires are apt to wander into an improper course: to direct them properly requires care; but that care renders us safe and happy through life.

SELFISHNESS.—Men are so employed about themselves, that they have not leisure to distinguish and penetrate into others; which is the cause why gareat merit, joined to a great modesty, may be a long time before it is discovered.—[La Bruere.

CURRENCY BY THE CORD.—The following capital hit is from the Baltimore Patriot:

A Charles county boatman came to Georgetown with a load of wood. "What can you take for your wood?" asked a dealer. "Four dollars a cord," was the reply. "Will you take Canal script?" "What! that money of Mr. Thomas'!" "Yes." "If I take that, I must have *cord for cord*."

GENTILITY.—"Oh dear! mother, I've got the cramp in my toe!" said a girl of ten years, tripping into a house in Camp street yesterday.

"My darling, how vulgar you talk," said the exemplary matron, "why could not you just as well have said: *I have a muscular contraction in one of my pedal extremities.*"

"Are those bells ringing for fire?" inquired Simon of Tiberius. "No indeed," answered Tibe; "they have got plenty of fire, and the bells are now ringing for water to match."

A literary friend of our's mentioning that he was about to publish the "Memoirs of a Dead Jackass," the answer was, "Leave it, my good fellow, for your executors to do."

A young lady having engaged to be married, took occasion to change her mind, and besought the aid of a friend saying, "do help me out of this knot." "O certainly," replied the friend, "that's easily done as it is only a *beau knot*."

POLITICAL.

From the Charleston Mercury.

The old merchants of Charleston speak with enthusiasm of the noble trade of this city thirty and forty years ago—before the establishment of the Bank dynasty in the country—when we had a direct trade with many nations—when payments were made mostly in gold and silver—when the merchants themselves poured their surplus resources into each other's hands with the freedom and confidence of brothers—when bad faith was as little suspected as it was rarely practised.—Those who have dealt with the merchants of Cuba give the same account of the prompt payments, confiding trust, and sterling honesty that characterize the course of business there. The curious science of checks and balances, stately rows of books "by double and single entry," the vast complicate web spun about the circle of business to prevent sharpers from preying on each other, is little known in those regions, where men buy only what they can pay for, and are careful to pay for what they buy.

In the system under which we now live, our currency is a vast debt of the banks, our capital a still greater debt to the banks; our retail trade another to wholesale capital; our meat, drink, and clothes, a debt to the retail trade. We are wound up, intercogged and hooked, in a system of debt and credit, overlaced, underlaced, network, crosswork, binders, braces, and all conceivable sorts of intertwistification, until, we resemble very much one of those bewildering mazes of machinery that have grown up under the crazy dream of making "perpetual motion," and with much the same object and success, too—for our whole system is founded on the universal desire to live and get rich without capital, without economy, and without toil—and the result, as in the case of the said perpetual motions, is that when we are just on the point of bringing our scheme to perfection, it is sure to stop with a crash, and the whole to tumble about our ears. A crazy chemist in one of Boz's whimsical tales, complaining of the same malice of fate, says, "the *Philosopher's Stone*, would have been discovered a thousand times, if it had not been for the remarkable fact that the crucible is sure to blow up just at the very moment when the grand result was about to be realized." Our system is such that if a single wheel break, the whole stops, or rushes off in a terrible rattle and crash—the protest of a note may set the whole world into an uproar—the bankruptcy of a broker may produce all the dismay and confusion of an earthquake. In our states of "high prosperity," we have been compared to an inflated balloon—stick a pin in it and the whole goes off in a whiz and a crack and a sputter, leaving nothing but emptiness and collapse, in place of the round, elastic airship that could shoot into the clouds and outstrip the bird of Jove.

The great, radical, incurable defect of our system is its uncertainty. The man who has nothing and can borrow $20,000, feels that he risks nothing in rushing into the wildest chance, for fortune; if he lose it all, he is no poorer, and he may become rich. And there is no power to check this operation of the system; positively none that is stronger than a straw before the storm. The actual owner, of the capital which is thus made the pillage of gamblers, speculators and deluded adventurers, have no efficient control whatever over its application; in general they neither do nor can know any thing about its administration or its safety. Two years ago there was a vast collection of capital under the conrtol of 12 of "the most respectable men" of Philadelphia. They averred from to time that it was in the most perfect state of preservation—the shares sold for $123—they can now be bought for *three dollars and a half*, and are considered a hard bargain at that. Who were the owners of this forty-two million of capital? The quiet people of the little island of Guernsey, near England, had a few millions of it—a large portion was the property of orphan children and widows—another large portion belonged to retired business men, who wished to have wealth without trouble of managing it—professional men of all kinds were another large class of its stockholders—literary institutions and charitable foundations sought refuge there, and *all* for the sake of placing money where it would *incur no risk, and involve no trouble in management*. The very object which nine tenths of the people have investing money in banks, is to relieve themselves from all trouble of looking after it—a fact which none will dispute, and which fully justifies our assertion above, that the owners of the capital of the Banks have no efficient control whatever over its application. A Bank, then, is a contrivance whereby a great number of simple minded people are pursuaded to make a common purse and place in the pockets of a select committee, with perfect liberty thenceforth and forever to use it for the benefit of the owners, *if they please*, or for their own individual benefit if they should be taken with the single impulse of preferring the latter to the former.

GOVERNMENT PROTECTION.

The N. Y. Journal of Commerce, a Whig paper, says:—

"The policy of the old nations has been exploded here, not only in reference to personal rights, as between the government and the governed, but in reference also to the control which government ought to exercise over the private conduct of individuals when honestly seeking to promote the national welfare. In other words, we have overthrown the great theory of governmental *regulation and protection*, and have found out that the less the government interferes with individuals, the better We have found out that the duty of the government extends to the protection of every citizen, in his life, liberty and estate, leaving him to seek his own happiness as seems best to himself, so that he does not prevent his neighbors from exercising the same liberty."

The Portland Advertiser hardly assents to this, but, on the contrary, it seems lately to urge its *Protective* notions with renewed vigor and energy. Last week, it was seized with a Tariff fever because a German emigrant chose to buy an Ox's head instead of a cut of sirloin—Monday, it was very anxious lest, without a Protective tariff, the Agricultural population of the West should one day starve to death—and yesterday it made a great ado because the British were raising Cotton somewhat rapidly in their India possessions. Now it really seems to us that our neighbor need not be so very much troubled on these points, or give himself any uneasiness about them whatever. If the people are only left to themselves, they will doubtless take care of themselves, and that too, in a very comfortable manner, but if Government undertakes to manage their business for them, it will be quite likely to get them into difficulty. "It is obvious," says a late writer, "that a Legislature which enters on a system of Protective duties, assumes the exercise of a power which it is quite impossible it can exercise with advantage. They, in fact, assume the direction of the whole industry and capital of the country; dictate in what channels they shall flow; arbitrarily enrich one class at the expanse of another; tax the many for the benefit of the few; and in short, enter on a policy which, if followed by other countries, would necessarily put a stop to all commerce, and throw each nation on its individual resources."

It is high time that this doctrine of 'protection' slept in peace. It is wrong, every way. Government was instituted for no such purpose as the Tariff men seem to think. They would convert it into "a Jack at all trades, architect, engineer, school master, merchant, theologian, a lady Bountiful in every parish, a Paul Pry in every house, spying, eavesdropping, relieving, admonishing, spending our money for us, and choosing our opinions for us." They would make it stimulate trade, prosecute internal improvements, and carry forward every good enterprise, wholly regardless of individual effort. Better, far better is the doctrines which believes man capable of managing for himself and the people competent to take care of their own business.—[Argus.

From the Eastern Argus.

PRESIDENT TYLER'S LETTER.

The following is Mr. Tyler's reply to an invitation to a public dinner which was extended to him during his recent visit to Virginia. We are glad to find in it new declarations of the President's adherence to his ancient views concerning a bank, and new proof that he sets a proper estimate upon the barbarous denunciations with which he has been recently assailed by the advocates of such an institution. The Washington correspondent of the Salem Gazette has lately sketched a plan for a National Bank which it intimates that the President will sanction—but this can hardly be. All indications are against it.—The National Intelligencer fears that "its friends deceive themselves" in the hope that "the President will propose or at least sanction some plan of a National Bank"—and the Madisonian says, that "certainly, a National Bank, operating *per se*, &c. cannot be reasonably looked for during the next four years; and it would be very unreasonable and factious to urge or agitate it. The subject of a National Bank, therefore, possessing not of the principal attributes of either of the other United States Banks, or of either of the ill-fated and still-born Fiscal Corporations—will not again, we trust, be mooted, either in Congress or out of Congress, till the advocates of such a measure can command the votes of two-thirds of each House of Congress. For they must be well aware, that nothing short of this numerical force can successfully oppose the unit force that has twice, so recently prostrated the bank schemes, and still stands pledged by principle and patriotism, and conscience and the oath of the Constitution, to continue to oppose them."

If a National Bank, then, (says the Richmond Enquirer,) be out of the question, the question recurs, what species of Fiscal Agent will be recommended by the Chief Magistrate in his next Message? *We* certainly cannot undertake to say. We know, that he has various schemes before him—that he has sought for information from various quarters—and that several projets have been submitted to his consideration. We admit that the problem is somewhat difficult of solution; and we can only wish him a safe deliverance from his embarrassments by which he is surrounded. But without undertaking to lay down the specifications of any chart to guide his barque, we hope that he will avoid every species of Corporation or partnership between the funds of the Government and any such Institution—We would respectfully advise him to propose no, scheme, which cannot be modified, changed or expunged, according to the lights of experience and the pleasure of Congress; to recommend no charter, no corporation; to shun the rock on which several split during the last session, of attempting to do indirectly what cannot be done directly; to establish no Bank in the District, for the purpose of throwing branches into the States, with their assent; nor to patch up the present Banks in the District, and embody them into one great corporation, with a capital of five millions, for the purpose of constituting it as the Fiscal Agent of the Government, as has been proposed to him. It would be the height of folly, to attempt to build up a new edifice upon such old an schattered materials; to say nothing further of the irresistable objections, which may be urged against such a proposition. We trust, in like manner, that we shall have no large monied corporation established at Washington—which may exert a reciprocal influence upon the officers of the Executive or the members of Congress.—There would be corruption in its very touch.—We trust also, that if a paper medium is to be used for fiscal purposes, in the shape of Treasory notes, or certificates of deposite, in addition to gold and silver, that one of the essential elements should be its convertibility into specie. We wait, however, calmly wait, for the unsealing of the book, on the first Monday of December."

CEDAR HILL, New Kent, Co., *November* 8, 1841.

GENTLEMEN—Few things would afford me more pleasure than to meet my friends and old constituents of this County, at the festive board, in pursuance of your polite invitation; but the necessity which exists for my speedy return to the seat of Government, places it out of my power to do so. I can, however, do no less than return to you and those you represent, my grateful thanks for the kind sentiments of regard and confidence, which you have been pleased to express towards me. Shall I not be justified by the people of this ancient county, in the declaration, that, when as long ago as twenty-five years they did me the honor to confer their almost unanimous suffrages upon me, as their Representative in Congress, the political principles which I then avowed, have been the same, which, since my accession to the Presidency, I have dared to vindicate and maintain, at the expense of the bitterest denunciations which have ever heretofore assailed a public functionary.

The same opinions as to the power of Congress to charter a National Bank, which I then avowed in the presence of your fathers, and of many who still survive among you, and which, as your Representative, I strenuously urged in 1819, are still maintained with abiding and undimmished conviction. I was then sustained by the people of this district, with almost entire unanimity, and I therefore take leave to say, that if any of them are converts to new opinions, they might, at *least*, have granted to me, as the Chief Magistrate, bound by oath to support the Constitution, the benefit of the new lights of reason which have been shed upon them, before they united with others, in a spirit of unqualified denunciation.—What would they have me do? Would they have me sacrifice the consistency of my past life, for party ends? Or what is of far more import ance, both morally and politically, would they require of the Chief Magistrate of this glorious Union, to surrender all claim to *their* respect, by violating his oath of office, in order to gratify the moloch of party? If they would have so great a sacrifice, then I am proud to say, they will not receive it at my hands. I censure no man for his opinion on this or any other subject—but while I award to him the right to think for himself, should he not exempt me from *his* denunciations because I cannot think as he does? I beg you to be assured gentlemen, that the invectives to which I have been subjected, have in no degree disturbed my equanimity Amid the torrents of abuse, no matter by what motives dictated, which have been uttered against me, "my pulse has kept as healthful music," as if nothing had occured. The light reflected from burning effigies, has only served to render the path of duty more plain. In that path I shall walk, my confidence being placed on the patriotism, discernment and intelligence of the American people, whose interests are always best sustained by a firm observance of Constitutional requirements.

I tender to you, individually, assurance of great personal regard. JOHN TYLER.

"REMOVALS FROM OFFICE.

"There cannot be a question that one of the reasons, and perhaps not one of the most unimportant, that have produced the falling off in the Whig votes, in many of the States, at the recent elections, is the failure, on the part of the Whig National Administration, to remove from office certain locofoco incumbents, who have been most obnoxious to the dislike and disgust of the Whigs among whom they are located."—*Boston Atlas.*

This smacks of the school of Granger, who resigned his seat in Tyler's Cabinet principally because the President was not proscriptive enough. It will hardly pass current in Maine, though not because the Whigs here are not as dear lovers of proscription as their brethren elsewhere, but because, with one or two exceptions, every office in the State in the gift of the President, has been already bestowed upon Federal partisans. As far as we can learn, too, most of the appointments made by the present Administration in New England, (and they have been very numerous,) have given the Whigs far more trouble than they have occasioned them benefit—and if similar appointments have been made to all offices in the country before the late elections, those elections would probably have been even more disastrous to Federalism than they now have been.

The Atlas must look for a better reason by which to account for the recent disasters of its party than this flimsy plea about the continuance of a few Democratic officeholders. There are many Whigs, no doubt, whose principles he in their pockets, and who fought, last fall, only for office—but although a few of these, soured by dissappointment, may not have voted at the late elections, or even have voted against the Federalists, yet not to them is the Democratic party indebted for its splendid victories of 1841. Those Victories were the result of the unmasking of Federalism in the unguarded moments of its success, and of the awakening of the People from the temporary delusion in which too many of them were thrown by the arts of the Hard Cider party, last fall. Never was a more disgraceful contest than that which was then waged by Whiggery. Hypocrisy, double-dealing, false charges, buffoonery, boisterous revels, midnight processions and tricks of pipelaying were the shameless means by which it was carried, and it is not strange, therefore, that a victory thus obtained has proved anything but permanent. A party made up of all shades of doctrine might do well enough in speechless opposition, but it could not survive a declaration of measures, and flew into fragments upon the "opening of the budget" at the Extra Session. False promises, too, and reckless accusations may have helped their originators into power—but the ghosts of these exploded lies could hardly aid any dynasty to keep the power which it had thus unworthily acquired. The bacchanalian orgies, even, with which Whiggery, a year ago, disgraced the bar-rooms which it tried to consecrate by the name of *Log Cabins*," are remembered now only with disgust by the majority of those who participated in them, while the right judging portion of the people can have no sort of confidence in a party that has thus attempted to gain office by debauching the People. In a single word, roguery in politics as in other things, may prosper for a while, but in the end, it is pretty sure to be found out. The Whigs played the cheat last year, and with success—but they have been found out this year, and are getting punished for it as they deserve.—*Argus.*

A FEDERAL CONFESSION.

A correspondent of the Boston Courier seems to think the Federal party has not done much for the country, since its accession to power in March last, and discourses on the fertile theme as follows:—

It is true that a series of measures was proposed in Congress, at the late extra session, and the Whig majority succeeded in voting them through; but it must be affirmed of them, that not one was thoroughly good of itself; not one had been well matured in the outset; not one was unitedly and cordially sustained by all the party; all of whom were more or less emasculated by their own friends whilst they were in the course of adoption, and one of them was entirely defeated by the constitutional objections of a wavering Whig Chief Magistrate. With distracted counsels like these in high places, how could the public confidence be expected to follow? and with the evidence before them of such mutual distrust, how could the people feel that their reliance was not likely to prove vain?

But there are many of the Whig party who seem to think, that so far as it depends upon them, much has actually been accomplished, and their pledges have consequently been redeemed. They affirm that it is too early to raise the cry of disappointment, before an opportunity has been given to observe the results of those measures which they have carried through very well. Let that argument go for all that it seems to be worth, and yet nobody will deny that much still remains undone that ought to be done. But it is in truth worth very little, for the Whigs as yet stand much nearer to failure in doing any thing at all, than to complete success in doing what the country desires. And if they let as much more time slip by in the same manner that they have the past, they will loose their opportunity of doing any thing forever, because a new election may clear them of the necessary power, prior to the next, which will hurl them completely down. It is dangerous, therefore, for them to console themselves with the idea that they have failed, as yet, only in one of their schemes, and that time enough is still left to replace that. Better would it be to regard what has been done as total failure in attaining their end, because in that case, perhaps the requisite spirit might even now be summoned from hearts as yet too discordant, and the country might benefit by the pledges that have been given.

But some will ask what is the evidence to prove so great a failure? Let the answer be found in the street and by the wayside. Where is the spot in the United States in which commercial confidence is fully established? From one end of the continent to the other, the instability of the currency is even more marked than it was last year, under a democratic administration.—And the hope of a speedy return to a solid basis, in most of the non-specie paying States, is now more feeble than it was. The prospect opened by a paper currency, irredeemable for five years, under the authority of State legislatures, is a prospect of ultimate bankruptcy, both of the banking institutions and the States which support them, unless something is done to counteract the tendency. This is too gloomy a picture some may say. But how is it sustained by public opinion? Are not some of the State debts daily quoted as worth only forty-five cents in the dollar, which sold a year ago for seventy, and in spite of the Whig distribution bill of the last session? Is not the bank paper of many States nearly in every possible variety of depreciation? Is not the treasury expending more than it receives, notwithstanding the revenue bill? And (which is the most striking of all indications of the public opinion,) does not the rich and powerful nation, of which we are all members, find it hard to raise money at six per cent. per annum interest now, which, fifteen years ago, when there were neither so many people nor so much wealth, had its five per cents eagerly sought for, at an advance on the nominal par? These are proofs of what people think of the administration of public affairs, far more decisive than any mere affirmations or denials which party organs deem it expedient to put forth.

Another proof of what the people think on this subject may be found in the results of the recent elections, where the Democracy have carried almost every thing their own way. The reforms which Federalism promised before election, every body feels have not been accomplished since, while it is equally manifest that it has attempted to fasten upon the nation a series of tyrannical measures from which the people shrink with horror.—[Argus.

NEW JERSEY BANKS.—A bill has been introduced into the Legislature of New Jersey, and ordered to a second reading, requiring that all the Banks and companies execising banking privileges in New Jersey, shall, on or before the fourth day of July next, resume the redemption of their notes and the payment of their debts in specie under penalty of forfeiture of their charters.

☞ The New York Tribune, (Fed.) says it is now "morally certain" that Henry Clay will resign his seat in Congress upon the assembling of the Kentucky Legislature, and spend the winter in one of the West India Islands. It expects Mr Crittenden to succeed him.

Hon. F. O. J. Smith proposes to publish an agricultural and scientific paper in Portland, to be called the Eastern Farmer. No doubt he will make it interesting and valuable. Connected with it is to be an agricultural warehouse. Subscriptions to be sent to Ira Berry & Co.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, NOVEMBER 23, 1841.

THE LATE ELECTIONS.

The State Elections have all been held for the present year, and the results are most gratifying to the friends of Democrtcy. The revolution is complete: The Democratic "commotion" has swept from one extreme of the land to the other, and left Federalism hardly a foothold on which to rest itself, except in Massachusetts, where "the sun-light of truth cannot pierce the thick clouds of darkness and delusion that cover it," although the result of the election there indicates that now and then, a stray gleam or flash, has made its way through the thick clouds, giving a hope that ere long they may be entirely swept away.

Our victory is without a parallel, not even excepting the "hard cider whirlwind" of 1840. The revolution has been extraordinary and thorough. The sober second thought of the people has been made manifest, and their condemnation of Whig principles and Whig measures has gone forth.

New Hampshire, the granite pillar, opened the campain. Her election occurred soon after the accession of General Harrison, which resulted in the election of the entire Democratic ticket with the usual majority. Soon after, elections were held in Connecticut and Virginia. In the first there was a Democratic gain. The latter stood about the same as at the Presidential election. These took place before the Extra Session, and before the Federal Party had made any declaration of principles or proposed any measures or changes, and therefore do not show any important changes.—The faith of the people in Federal promises had not as yet been shaken, nor had facts proved that the issue upon which that party had gained power was false.—But after the Extra Session had developed the measures and policy of the present Administration, the results in the different States begun to show that the people distrusted the party, and every election indicated immense changes in favor of the Democratic party. Louisiana held her election soon after the commencement of the Session and gave a diminished Federal vote. The election in Indiana took place a month after that of Louisiana, and Harrison's majority of thirteen thousand was reduced to almost nothing, and a Democratic majority elected in the Legislature. As the doings in Congress progressed, and measure after measure was proposed, and the principles of the party in power were developing, the friends of the Administration began to tremble. Then came President Tyler's Veto, scattering confusion and dismay among the friends of a National Bank. Immediately upon the heels of the Veto, Vermont came thundering in with a Democratic gain of nearly ten thousand votes. Then Maine with her ten thousand Democratic majority.—Then Georgia, Maryland, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, New York, Michigan, and Massachusetts, making an aggregate Democratic nett gain of over one hundred thousand votes.

The issue in some of the States was Bank or no Bank, but in most of them it was the people's condemnation of the Federal party and Federal principles—their rebuke upon men who had made promises and professions to gain power and had deceived them. It is the inherent virtue of our cause which has elected this mighty and bloodless revolution in so many States.

ELECTIONS.

Massachusetts. In 308 towns the returns of vote for Governor give Morton 56,183; Davis 55,606; and Boltwood and scattering 2,550. Davis' majority over Morton, 4,017; over all 1,067. His majority in the same towns last year was 15,570. There are 4 towns to be heard from, which gave last year, for Morton 277; for Davis 421. Last year Davis' majority in the State was 16,000! And Harrison's majority 21,000! This year Davis' majority will hardly exceed 1000.

The Legislature is decidedly Federal, although the Democrats have made considerable gains in both branches.

Georgia. The official returns of the vote of this State give McDonald, (dem.) 38,725; Dawson, (fed.) 34,539—Democratic majority 4,186. Last fall, the vote of the State was, for Harrison, 40,201; for Van Buren, 31,921. Decrease of federal votes compared with last fall, 5,722. Increase of Democratic votes, 6,864. Democratic gain 12,536!

Democratic majority in the Senate, 22; House, 32.

Pennsylvania. The official returns of the late election in Pennsylvania gives Porter a majority of 23,603. At the late Presidential election the vote was for Van Buren 143,675; for Harrison 251,012.

FLORIDA.—In the middle district, Berthelot (dem.) was elected to the Senate in the place of Gov. Duval (resigned) by an overwhelming majority. The Democrats have also elected 24 members of the House of Representatives, the Whigs only 5.

The New York Legislature next session will consist of 15 feds and 27 Democrats in the Senate; last year 21 feds and 11 Democrats. The Assembly 33 feds and 95 Democrats; last year 66 feds and 62 Democrats. The Democratic majority on the popular vote is about 17,000; last year whig majority 13,213. A Democratic gain of about 30,000.

The Revolutionary Battle Grounds.—The principles of Democratic Equal Rights, the Salem Advertiser remarks, are nobly sustained on the sacred spots where the first blood of our fathers was shed in resistance of British tyranny and toryism in 1775 and '76. Charlestown gives Morton a majority of 254—Concord 54—Lexington 5. The true-hearted inhabitants of these glorious towns will never involve themselves in the disgrace of sustaining a federal tory Governor, who gave three cheers when he heard his friends of the British army had sacked and burnt the city of Washington!

AGRICULTURE.

Ma. Editor,—The late effort of the citizens of this County to organize an Agricultural Society promises much of good for the future prosperity of the farming interest in this County; and, for one, I hope that the Farmers generally will attend the meeting on the 22d of next month and form a general and thorough organization. There are many and important reasons why a new and effective impulse should be given to the cause of agriculture. At present the business, as a pursuit in life, is altogether too low in the estimation of men. Its relative importance is not justly appreciated amid the hurry and bustle of life and the haste of every one to become suddenly rich, men seem to have forgotten that almost all the substance of life and the elements of true wealth must of necessity come from this source of industry. While the merchant, the mariner, the professio[nal] the speculator spend their time in ser[vice] products and earnings of other[s] farmer alone who produces,—who bri[ngs] tence new matter, the elements of human sub[sis]and wealth. The political and moral worth a[nd] dignity of this pursuit seems to be lost sight of. The very nature of all our Democratic institutions, and our glorious form of Government, is based on the idea that we are and must continue to be an agricultural people if we would have the same perpetuated. We want no sudden individual accumulation, but a general and, if possible, universal competency. This best comports with mental, moral, and physical advancement—this most certainly assures present happiness, and is most consistent with true hopes of all future good. Our territory is expanded, and our population should be diffused. "Great cities" are truly "great sores," and if we would avert panics, pressures, commotions and convulsions, our population must be diffused, moral, intelligent and independent. True Patriotism, as well as philanthropy, requires that agriculture should be the first and leading pursuit and interest of the American people.—These remarks apply to our whole country. But what is more immediately applicable to our own County? It is said that the farming interest has been for some time on the decline—the farms are growing old,—"run out," and unproductive. Consequently our farmers have become, or are becoming, comparatively poor. Our young men, unwilling to settle down beside their fathers, are emigrating either to the Aroostook or Illinois. Too many, far too many, of them decline the frock and the straw hat, and the open field and invigorating air for the frock coat and cap and pant and pestilential atmosphere of the office and counting room. Something manifestly must be done, and that quickly, to change public sentiment on this subject. And in order to its speedy accomplishment, what can be devised or conceived more likely to effect it than the formation of an association of intelligent and enterprising individuals who will thoroughly and freely explain the evils and wants of the present state of society, and patiently and deliberately consult on the remedy? Cannot science and learning, patriotic enterprise and improvement resulting from experiment by the liberal, do someteing to elevate this branch of business, now the lowest, to the rank and estimation its intrinsic importance demands? Fathers and sons of Oxford! who have never quailed nor flinched in the hour of peril to your country, you will not fail to lend your best and happiest efforts in the present enterprise which is to render your homes more comfortable and delightful to yourselves, and if possible bring back those who have gone far away in quest of what our own soil and climate can and will afford when treated by the hand of skill, enterprise and patriotism. The present moment is, for an especial reason, the happy one for the accomplishment of this great and desirable result. Our section of the country as well as every other is receiving and about to receive the aid and encouragement of a new and interesting class of our fellow citizens, whose talents and labors have heretofore gone to waste. Washingtonians will enlist in this enterprise, and while their ardor and genius will give it impulse, the united efforts of all will demonstrate that the mountains and valleys of frigid Oxford shall teem with abundance while under the culture of industrious hands, guided and animated by enlightened and benevolent enterprise.

AGRICOLA.

For the Oxford Democrat.

Mr. Editor: The last communication ended while speaking of the *Periosteum* and the Alveoli. The periosteum is a firm fibrous texture that surrounds the fangs of the teeth, and unites them firmly to the alveoli. The alveoli, or those processes of bone which surround the teeth on each side, are mere appendages of the teeth. For they grow as the teeth advances; and likewise when the teeth are gone they are absorbed and disappear. This absorption of the alveoli causes the great difference in the countinance which we see in contrasting the youth of eighteen, with the aged man of seventy. In the latter, we often see the chin approach very near the nose, as well as projected very much in front. The alveoli are generally from one third to two thirds of an inch long in the adult. They are the peices of bone which are often broken in extracting the teeth.

Gums.—The gums are a fleshy substance surrounding the alveoli and a part of the body of each tooth. The gums are perforated by the teeth as they appear, and a portion of them are generally left between each tooth.

The gums are very hard and elastic. They also abound in numerous blood vessels. They have but little sensibility. For though we wound them often in eating and picking the teeth, we do not experience much pain: and they heal very readily. In infants and old persons, we find the gums will bear much pressure without causing pain.

The teeth being united to the jaw by periosteum and gum have some degree of yielding motion in the living body. This circumstance renders them more secure. It prevents the jar when biting hard substances, and also prevents fractures of the teeth and alveoli.

This completes the anatomy of the teeth, except naming their uses.

1. The first and most important use is the communication of the food. Toothless persons are obliged to feed much on fluids.

2. To form the voice. Certain letters, as is well known, cannot be distinctly enunciated without the front teeth; such a T and R.

3. For ornament.

4. In brutes they are used in fighting, where men uses his hand.

5. In brutes for marking the age.

Thus far, then, we have spoken of the anatomy of the teeth,—their form, their names, their situation, their composition; also of the gums, the Alveoli, and the uses in general of the teeth. I shall finished this article by making some remarks on the Physiology, or natural history of the Teeth.

There has been much of learning, as well as speculation, displayed by different writers on the physiology of these organs. Under this head numerous points of discussion are presented; some of which would be interesting to the general reader, and some would not. The period when the ossification of the temporary teeth first commences, how the arteries and veins go to work to begin and complete the formation of the bone; How the pulp first commences: its shape, size and color; how the membrane that surrounds the pulp eliminates the substance calle l enamel; and finally, why a pulp should be a pulp, and a tooth a tooth, instead of being something else, are matters of curiosity and diversion, rather than matters of usefulness. These, then, are not subjects to be discussed in this place.

But the appearing of the temporary teeth, (or technically the deciduous teeth,) the time of shedding these teeth, and the usual time at which the permanent teeth make their appearance; the sensibility of the teeth: supernumerary teeth and the irregularity of the teeth, are subjects which might with great propriety engage the attention of the general reader.

It is a fact known to all, that early in life we lose one set of teeth. These teeth are called sometimes the milk teeth; sometimes the temporary teeth; and technically, the deciduous teeth. There are not so many deciduous as there are permanent teeth; there being thirty-two permanent, but only twenty deciduous teeth. The deciduous teeth have not the same names as the permanent, there being no bicuspidati.

At the time of birth there are the bodies of ten teeth, distinctly formed in each jaw: they are designed to serve during the years of childhood.

At this time there are also in a state of formation other teeth, the rudiments of the permanent set. As the developement of the teeth goes on after birth, the crown of the tooth approaches the gums, and as it presses on them the gum absorbs and the tooth at length makes its appearance externally. This is not always accomplished without pain. For often times the process of absorption takes place very slowly and the gums are pressed out and made permanent by the tooth beneath. When this is the case, much irritation arises and cutting the gums becomes necessary. This simple operation should never be neglected, for it prevents a great amount of pain, as well as the loss of sleep. It is a much better remedy than paregoric.

There is much variety in time when the temporary teeth begin to make their appearance. It generally depends on the health and vigor of the child. Sometimes the front incisors come as early as the fourth or fifth month. While in delicate children, the first tooth often does not make its appearance under a year. Fitch says it is not uncommon for a child to be turned of fourteen months before any tooth appears. I have known children to be nineteen months old before having a single tooth; owing, probably, to that state of the bones called Rickets.

T. H. B.

"Maine Farmer."—The Editors of this paper, are about enlarging its size, intending to devote one page of it, weekly, to the interests of Mechanics. It is to be called the "Maine Farmer and Mechanic's Advocate." A very good move, we think. It is published at Winthrop, in this State, price $2 per year.

Another Democrat Elected.—*James F. Bragg, Jr.*, (Dem.) was elected on the 2d trial from the District in this County composed of Andover, Rumford, Eyron, Roxbury, &c.

Buckfield High School and Lyceum.—We have received a Catalogue of the Students, studies &c. of this Institution. By a cursory glance at it, we infer that it enjoys the confidence of the citizens of Buckfield and the adjacent towns.

Shocking indeed—death by mistake!—On Sunday morning 13th, Mrs. Mary Ford, wife of John Ford, of Lowell, Mass., came to her death in the following shocking manner. Being somewhat unwell, she prepared a dose of salts by mixing it with rum, which was laid aside in the house. The rum had been previously mixed *with bed-bug poison!* unknown to her of course, and carelessly set aside for use. She took the salts, thus mixed, in the morning, and ere night *was a corpse!*—*Eastern Argus.*

A Rare Animal.—On Saturday last, Mr. Zacheus S. Purington, with Mr. Edward Davis, went into the woods in Sidney, (about 7 miles above Augusta,) for the purpose of hunting Foxes. They came upon the track of an animal which they supposed to be that of a Loupcervier. They followed the track with a hound, about three miles. In the course of this route, other individuals joined in the pursuit. They finally found the animal in a swamp, when two fired on him, but without effect. The animal then retreated about 50 rods—they again approached and fired. The animal which was then within a few feet of Mr. Purington, fixed his eyes on Mr. P., and growling, prepared to spring on him with open jaws The dog at that instant seized the animal by his hind leg, which diverted his attention, by which Mr. P's life was saved. After repeated firing the animal was disabled, when he was approached and killed. On Monday last we saw the curiosity, and believe him to be a *Panther* of the largest size. He measures 7 1-2 feet from the tip of his nose to the end of his tail, and 12 inches round the fore arm. He stood about three feet high, and weighed 200 pounds. The individuals who shot him, besides Mr. Purington, were Messrs. Sumner Dyer, and Cyrus Reynolds, of Sidney. He is a large animal, and such as has not been seen in the Maine woods since our remembrance Where he could have come from, and where going, is a mystery. Some think he must have escaped from a Caravan, and others, that he strayed from—nobody knows where. He is worth seeing, although he is dead. It takes Washingtonians to kill such fellows, and Mr. Purington can preside over the lion of the American forest as well as over a Washington Society.—*Augusta Washintonian.*

An appeal to the charitable.—The Selectmen of Truro, have made an appeal to the benevolent citizens of Boston, in behalf of the sufferers by the late gale; in their circular they say:—

"The dreadful effects of the late gale on the shores of Cape Cod are generally well known. The loss of property in this town is without parallel in its former history, and the loss of human life truly appalling. Forty-seven of our townsmen have been swallowed up in the mighty deep, or cast lifeless upon our shores; leaving almost in a single neighborhood, twenty-one widows, and thirty-nine fatherless children; many of which are left in want of the most common necessaries of life, food, clothing and fuel. The relatives and friends of the bereaved, to who in ordinary cases, they could apply for aid, are, with few exceptions, by the general destruction of their property in the same gale, unable to do more than relieve their immediate and pressing wants; the sorrowing widows, still cherishing, perhaps a faint hope that by some miraculous interposition her husband may have been taken from some sinking wreck, and carried to a distant port, feels her heart sinking into utter despondency when she thinks of the approaching winter, and sees her little children shivering around the fireless hearth, and asking for bread which she cannot give them."

Walking in the water.—A Mr. P. Evans, at Cincinnati, Ohio, has got up a new and very extensive Life Preserver, by means of which the power of locomotion is perfectly retained in the water in an upright position. I consists of a water tight garment, to incase the feet, legs and body to near the arms, and near the latter is fitted a large life preserver. To the hands are fixed paddles. The buoyant power of this garment is so great, as to float any one for hours, without getting wet. A public trial was made of the article at Cincinnati on the 2d inst., in which the wearer entered the water and passed down the channel front of the city, a distance of over a quarter of a mile—thus successfully testing its advantages.

Strange.—The New York Herald states that Patrick Russell, convicted in that city of the murder of his wife, and sentenced to be executed on the 8th of December, remains almost in a state of stupidity. He has been examined by several physicians as to his mental faculties, and the impression appears to be that he is perfectly sane. He is on his knees from morning till night, and, when spoken to, answers more like an automan than a living being.

One Vote!—At the late election Massachusetts *eight* Whig Representatives were elected in as many towns by *one* majority in each.

Michigan.—The Federalists have elected, at last, *four* representatives out of *fifty* The Democratic majority for Governor is about 5,300.

Is is said that horses can be fed just as well on corn-stalks as on hay and oats, but if the horses' taste were consulted in the matter, what would be *their* answer to such a diet?

[Penn. Telegraph.

A decided *neigh*, of course.—[Times.

Dialogue at a table.—"Digby will you take some of this butter?" "Thank you, Qualp, I belong to a temperance society—can't take any thing strong," replied Digby.

There are trees so tall in Missouri, that it takes two men and a boy to look to the top of them—one looks till he gets tired, and another commences where he left off.

Satisfaction.—A lad, running through the street as though he were shot out of a cannon, was stopped short by his father—"Here, Bill, stop! where are you going?" "Nowhere." "What after?" "Nothin." "What's your hurry, then?" "Cos I is."

MARRIED.

In Oxford, Nov. 16, by Rev. Wm. Brown, Mr. John O. Page, of Poland, and Miss Hannah Faunce of Oxford.

DIED.

In this town, 14th inst. Mrs Mary Bemis, relict of the late Jonathan Bemis, aged 78, formerly of Watertown, Mass. Boston papers will please notice.

In this town, Oct. 30, Mr. John Grey, aged 78. His sickness was short and distressing, during which, he exhibited the utmost patience, and presence of mind: being fully aware that the hour of his departure was at hand, he was found, as we trust, by the messenger of Death, having his lamp trimmed and his light burning. He was much respected by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, and his loss is deeply felt by his surviving family and friends. The knell of the departed father still fell mournfully on the ears of the weeping children, when lo! another shaft from the grim king of terrors presented to their view their tender mother, enrolled in the habiliments of the tomb. Mrs Rhoda Grey departed this life Nov. 10, aged 66 years, having survived her husband but 11 days. During her illness she seemed perfectly resigned, and waited with anxious expectation the happy time when she should rejoin her companion to part no more. They were happy in their lives and in their deaths they were not long divided; the deceased had lived together upwards of 51 years, were the parents of 15 children, all of whom survive to mourn their loss; their hearts which were severely lacerated by the death of their father, now bleed afresh by the loss of their mother. Bitter indeed are the feelings of their heart, as they gaze upon the graves of their parents, who, a few days ago, moved before them in the enjoyment of life; yet they mourn not as those without hope. May they find consolation in that religion which supported their parents through the dark valley, and rejoice in full assurance of rejoining them in that land where the inhabitant never saith, I am sick. Comm.

Zion's Herald and Zion's Advocate please copy.

G. J. ORDWAY,

NORWAY-VILLAGE,

Offers to the public a large and select assortment of Goods on terms and at prices which cannot fail of satisfying the Purchaser.

AMONGST HIS STOCK IS THE FOLLOWING:—

Broad Cloths.
- Sup. Lon. Wool Blk.
- " Inv. Green,
- " Indigo Blue,
- " Olive Green,
- " Adelaid,
- " Russell Brown,
- " Mixed.

Cassimeres.
- " Wool Blk.
- " Indigo Blue,
- " Drab,
- " Fancy milled,
- " Diamond and Mixed

Black Ribb'd Doeskin, Stockinnet, Buckskin, Satinet, Fulled Cloth; Rich fig'd and plain Velvet, Silk and Satin VESTINGS. Cashmere, Fancy, Valencia and com. do. Heavy blk and blue blk Silk Velvet. Plain blk and blue blk Satin, for Vests or Stocks.

Brocade, Satin, Lasting and Horn Coat Buttons, latest fashion. Gilt do. do. Metal Susp. and Strap do. Satin, Horn, Lasting, Elleier and Cloe Gilt Vest Buttons.

Silk Cord and Braids; Cotton and Worsted do. do. Fine Eng. and com. Selecia; Canvass, Padding, Silk, Twist, and other trimmings for

TAILORS' USE.

Watered Ducasses, Orleans Cloth, Fig'd Alpacca's, Merino's, Alpines & Camletteens, For Ladies' Cloaks.

Plain and rich fig'd Alpines for Dresses, blk blue blk and fancy colors; blk, blue blk and fancy col'd Silks for do. French and Eng. Merinos; plain and rich fig'd all wool Mouse lain De Lain, Chine style, C. & W. do. Saxony, Chine style of real French Prints. English and French Prints suited to the season.

Full and half Mourning do. some of beautiful style.

Fancy, Silk, Luma, Merino, Edinboro, Chally, M. D. Laine and Highland Shawls, some of the latter of the importation of 1838, a much nicer article than the importations of the last two years.

Yellow and white Eng. Flannel; Heavy red twilled do. for Shirts or childrens dresses; Domestic do. fine and com. Cotton and Wool and Cotton do.

Heavy unbleached Sheeting, very fine do. Extra fine and com. bleached do. White and brown Linen; Linen Lawns, very fine and com.; Hemstitched Linen C. Hdfs. Im. do. fine Linen do. Twilled and plain Silk do.; Fancy Silk, Luma, Chally, Raw Silk and M. D. Laine dress Hdfs.

Black Italian Cravats, 36 and 38 in.; Verona do. Blk Silk Hdfs. Fancy and Bandanna do. Flag and Cotton Bandannas; India Rubber, Worsted, and Nett Braces.

Ladies and Gents col'd and blk Kid Gloves; Ladies Lt. Dress do. Plain blk and white Silk, Mohair and Cotton do. Gents Buckskin and Woolen do. Cotton & Worsted Hose. Vigonia and Cotton and white and col'd 1/2 do. for Gents.

Beltings; Bonnet Silks; Bonnet Ribbons of latest style; Cap do. Blk Silk Lace and blk Lace Veils, Cotton Lace; blk Lace Edging; Plain Blond Net, Square, Figured & Lyons Lace. Swiss Muslin, Book do. Bishop Lawn; Jucenett, Fine and com. white Cambric, check Cambric and Corded Muslin.

Cambric Edgings and Insertions; Fillet Gr. Edgings; Wire and Point do. Gimp inserting Quilling; R. R. Cap Lace, Green Barage and Emb'd Green Veils; Foundation; Bonnet Wire; Wire Taste.

Col'd Cambrics, Corded Robes, Satin Jeans, Round and Flat Lacetts, Piping Cord, Col'd and white Sewing Cotton; Mixed, white and unbleached Knitting do.

Bed Ticking and Bed Tick; Quality and Furniture Binding; Linen and twilled Cotton Tapes, col'd do. Tabby Velvet; Scarlet and Green Bombazette; Woollen R. R. Hdfs.

Scotch Gingham; Brown Linen Table Covers; col'd & Cotton do. Russia Diaper; Copperplate and Furniture, Worsted Check, Domestic do. Striped Shirting, Factory Yarn White and col'd Woollen do. White and colored Wadding, Batting, Zeshyr Worsteds; Working Canvass, School do. White and Yellow.

Zeshyr Needles, Hemming & Sons, Blunts, Betweens and Sharps; Paper and Pound Pins; Round and square boxes Hooks and Eyes; Knitting and Netting Needles.

Pearl Buttons; Taylors blk Spool Cotton 300 yds. Metallic do. do. Eyelet and Staybacks; Floss Cotton; Silver and Brass Thimbles Turtle, Shell and Horn Side and Twist Combs, Ivory fine do. Eng. dressing do.

Toilet Glasses; Cologne, Macassar and Bear's Oil; Clothes, Hair and Tooth Brushes; Tooth Powder; Court Plaster; Indelible Ink, Blue, Black and Red do.

Victoria col'd, Irish Harp and common Sealing Wax; Wafers; Sand, Sand Boxes; Glass, Screw top, Wedgwood, com. and Pocket Inkstands; Motto Seales.

Prince Albert, Victoria, Queen's Own, Harrison, Commercial, Long Falcon, Stationers Hall, Mitchells, Gillots, Wendals, Neptus Ultra and other Steel Pens; Russia Quills.

Writing, Letter and Billet Paper, of all discriptions; Visiting Cards; Playing do.; Paper folders; Letter Stamps.

Silver Pencil Cases and Leads for Pencils; German Silver Pencil Cases and Combs; Lead and Slate Pencils; Slates large and small; Writing Book; Blank and Note do.

Red Blotting Paper; Razors; Penknives; Pocket Combs; Wallets; Metalic Razor Strops; Shaving Boxes & Brushes Dissected Puzzles, a pretty article for Christmas or New Years presents; Ivory Chessmen; Pearl Counters; Camel's hair Pencils; Water Colors, &c. &c.

China, Crockery and Glass Ware.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, DYE STUFFS.

Large assortment of BRUSHES for Painters use; House, hearth Desk, Horse, Clothes and Shoe do; Entry & Chaise Matts.

FEATHERS, No. 1 & 2, and Feather Dusters.

HARD AND HOLLOW WARE.

AND

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

W. I. Goods and Groceries.

Nov. 22d. 6s eow 29

NOTICE

To the Oxford Manufacturing Company.

THE Proprietors and all interested in said Company are hereby notified to appear at the Office of Jairus S. Keith, Esq. in Oxford, in the County of Oxford, on Wednesday, the eighth day of December next, to make choice of all officers required by Law to manage such corporations, and to pass any Bye-Laws thought necessary after such organization.

W. B. NORTON,
D. HAYES,
CHAS. DURELL,
SAM'L. H. KING,
JOHN J. PERRY.

Oxford, November 17th, 1841. 1w29

FLORENCE BONNETS,

LATEST FALL PATTERN, AND FASHIONABLE STYLE OF TRIMMINGS,

FOR sale as low as they can be purchased in Portland, by G. J. ORDWAY.

Norway Village, Nov. 22d, 1841. isep4w29

Foreclosure of Mortgage.

I HEREBY give public notice that I claim by virtue of a deed of Mortgage from Moses T. Cross to me, dated April 11th, 1834, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Oxford County Book 45, Page 151, the following described real estate situated near Rumford Falls in the town of Rumford, and bounded as follows, viz:—Beginning at a Stake and stones standing eleven feet due South from the Northeast corner of Alvan Bolster's Store, and thence running South seventy-two degrees West ten rods, thence North twenty-seven degrees west seven rods, thence North seventy-two degrees east to the County road and thence up said road to the first mentioned bound, together with the buildings thereon standing. The condition set forth in said Mortgage has been broken, the Notes therein specified not having been paid, by reason whereof I claim to foreclose said Mortgage. ALVAN BOLSTER.

Rumford, Nov. 15th, 1841. 3w29

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of

JACOB STROUT,

late of Canton, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all person who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to CHARLES E. STROUT.

Canton, Nov. 18, 1841. 3w29

A NATURAL REMEDY,

Suited to our constitutions, and competent to the cure of every curable disease, will be found in

Wright's Indian Vegetable PILLS,

Of the North American College of Health.

These extraordinary Pills are composed of Plants which grew spontaneously on our own soil; and are therefore, better adapted to our constitutions than medicines concocted from foreign drugs however well they may be compounded; and as the *INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS* are founded upon the principle that the human body is in truth

Subject to but one DISEASE,

viz: corrupt humors, and that said medicine cures this disease on

NATURAL PRINCIPLES,

by cleansing and purifying the body; it will be manifest that if the constitution be not entirely exhausted—a perseverance in their use, according to direction, is absolutely certain to drive disease of every name from the body.

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

will be found one of the best, if not the very best medicine in the world for carrying out this

GRAND PURIFYING PRINCIPLE,

because they expel from the body all morbid and corrupt humors, (the cause of disease) in an easy and *NATURAL MANNER;* and while they every day

GIVE EASE AND PLEASURE,

disease of every name is rapidly driven from the body.

The above named INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS, have been three years before the American public; and we can now say without fear of contradiction, that of all the various medicines which have heretofore been popular, not one has given such universal satisfaction or obtained such a permanent hold upon the affections of the people. Not only do all who use it invariably experience relief, and recommend it in the strongest terms, but it has effected some of the most astonishing cures ever performed by medicine.

Hitherto, very few of the numerous testimonials which have been received in favor of this extraordinary medicine have been published, as the medicine obtained its present great celebrity more by its own intrinsic goodness, than from extensive advertising. It has been deemed proper, however, to offer the following opinions of the public press, merely to show that the fame of the Indian Vegetable Pills is not confined to any one section, but is rapidly extending itself to every part of the Union.

From the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are attaining great celebrity in New England as well as other parts of the United States. The attempt of persons to defraud the public by the sale of spurious articles, meets with general reprobation. Mr. Wright is an indefatigable business man, and shows an array of cures by the medicine, which warrant confidence in the virtues of his Indian Vegetable Pills.

From the Boston Daily Times.

INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

Of all the public advertised medicines of the day, we know of none that we can more safely recommend for the "ills that flesh is heir to," than the Pills that are sold at the depot of the North American College of Health, No. 198 Tremont Street, Boston. Several instances we know of, where they are used in families with the highest satisfaction; and no longer ago than yesterday, we heard an eminent physician of this city, recommend them in high terms. There used to be in the community a great repugnance to the use of QUACK Medicines, as they are indiscriminately termed, but it was mainly owing to the regular M. D's constantly denouncing them. They are, however, becoming more liberal in this respect, and the consequence is that good vegetable medicines are now more extensively used than formerly.

CAUTION.

This is to inform the public, that all genoine medicine has on the side of the boxes,

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS,

(INDIAN PURGATIVE,)

Of the North American College of Health.

And also round the border of this label, will be found in small type, "*Entered according to the act of Congress, in the year 1840, by* WM. WRIGHT, *in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Southern District of Pennsylvania.*"

The public will also remember that all who sell the genuine Indian Vegetable Pills, are provided with a certificate of agency, signed by

WILLIAM WRIGHT, Vice President of the North American College of Health

and that Pedlars are never in any case allowed to sell the genuine Medicine. All travelling agents will be provided with Certificates of Agency as above described; and those who cannot show one will be known as base impostors.

Beware of one A. L. NORCROSS, who is selling a Counterfeit Pill.

N. B. Buy of none except the following regularly appointed

AGENTS.

THOMAS CROCKER, Paris; O. H. Paine, South Paris; Ephraim Atwood, Buckfield; Winslow Hall, Hartford; Julia M. Deshon, Canton; Wm E Goodnow, Norway; Chas Durrell, Oxford; Wm F Welch, Welchville; Wm Cousins, Poland; Joseph Freeman, Minot Corner; James F Davis, Danville; John B Jones, Lewiston Falls; Mitchell & Bradford, Turner Village; John Blake & Son, Turner.

Sept. 1841. eplsow ply 13

BLANKS

for sale at this Office.

THE MOST HIGHLY APPROVED MEDICINE NOW IN GENERAL USE FOR COUGHS, COLDS, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

THE **Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam** is believed to be deservedly the most popular Medicine ever known in America, for Coughs, Cold, Asthma or Phthisic, Consumption, and Whooping Cough, and Pulmonary affections of every kind.

The Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam has been very extensively used for about fifteen years; and its reputation has been constantly increasing. So universally popular has this article become that it may now be considered as a standard article in a large part of the United States and British Provinces. Many families keep it constantly by them, considering it the most safe as well as certain remedy for the above complaints. The Proprietors have received, and are receiving numerous recommendations from many of our best Physicians, who make use of it in the practice. The names of a few individuals who have given their testimony in favor of this article are here subjoined, and for a more full account see the envelope to the bottle.

Doct. Amory Hunting,	Doct. Samuel Morrill,
" Truman Abel,	" Timothy Bayliss,
" Jere. Ellsworth,	" Albert Guild.

CERTIFICATES.

From Dr. Thomas Brown.

Messrs. Lowe & Reed, Gent.—The Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, has been extensively used, in the section of the country where I reside, for several years past, and has justly acquired a high reputation in consumptive complaints. So far as my knowledge extends, it has never disappointed the reasonable expectation of those who have it.

THOMAS BROWN, M. D.

Concord, N. H., May 11, 1833.

Messrs. Reed, Wing & Cutler, Gentlemen,—I feel it a duty I owe the public, and especially to hundreds of my fellow beings who are now suffering under different diseases of the lungs, to give you a statement of the good effects I have experienced from the use of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam. Having from my youth up been troubled with different complaints of the lungs, such as spitting of blood, a dry troublesome cough, frequently hoarseness, with sever fits of coughing, and indeed all the symptoms of consumption, and from time to time I have consulted several eminent pysicians, and have taken much medicine, but I received little or no relief, and at last they told me there was no help for me; that my case was beyond their medicines. In the spring of 1827 I was advised by a friend to try the Vegetable Pulminary Balsam. I obtained two bottles, and on trial I was surprised to find so sudden and effectual relief which it gave me, and after using it about five weeks all my complaints were entirely removed, and I was restored to good health. Since that time I have kept it constantly by me, in case of appearance of any of the above complaints.

I have known a large number of cases where all other medicines have failed of affording any relief, the Balsam was at length resorted to, and speedily effected a cure. I would therefore recommend to every person that has any of the above complaints, on their first appearance to take the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, which they will find a safe, convenient and positive cure. Respc't yours, T. P. MERRIAM.

New Bedford, Mass., July 30, 1841.

☞ *Counterfeits.*—Beware of Imposition. Each genuine Bottle is enclosed in a *blue* wrapper, on which is a *yellow* label, signed by WM. JON'N. CUTLER. None other can be genuine of a later date than *December* 1839. The signature of SAMPSON REED will be continued for a short time.

The great celebrity of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam has been the cause of attempts to introduce spurious articles, which by partially assuming the name of the genuine, are calculated to mislead and deceive the public. Among these mixtures are *"Carter's Compound Pulmonary Balsam," "American Pulminary Balsom," "Vegetable Pulmonary Balsamic Syrup," "Pulmonary Balsam," and others.* Purchasers should enquire for the true article by its whole name—THE VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM, and see that it has the marks and signatures of the genuine. Each bottle and seal is stamped "Vegetable Pulminary Balsam."

For sale by REED, WING & CUTLER, (late Lowe & Reed) wholesale dealers in drugs, medicines, paints and dye stuffs, No. 54 Chatham Street, Boston, and by Drugists and country merchants generally in New England, and in the principal places throughout the United States and British Provinces. Price 50 cents.

THOMAS CROCKER, Agent. eply19

THE LION OF THE DAY.

THE OLD DUTCH OR GERMAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

TO the Citizens of the United States and the Canadas respectfully submitted this Directory to the means for regaining that which has been partially, and in some instances, totally lost.

What blessing should be prized above that of health, and who knows better how to prize the blessing, than those who have been deprived of it? It is an old adage, (and one that contains a wise injunction,) "in time of peace, prepare for war." We should in time of Health prepare for the attacks of that stealthy lurking foe, Disease. It would be wisdom to observe his movements, to scan well the form in which he approaches, and then to meet him with those means which are calculated to effect his overthrow. Those means are now before this enlightened and intelligent community. They are accessible to the poor as well as the rich, and I trust that those who regard the Constitution of man as one of the finest specimens of Divine workmanship, and the Laws by which that System is governed and directed, as originating in no other than in the councils of Heaven, will so far obey the injunctions of the latter as to provide the best safeguard for the former.

It is with the most flattering recommendations, subscribed by most eminent Medical gentlemen, not only in this Country but also in Europe; that I offer this valuable Medicine to this American People.

Time and full opportunity for a fair and impartial trial have placed the Lion of the Day beyond the brand of Imposition, Humbug, Quackery, &c.

This Pill is composed of extracts from nine parts of the vegetable kingdom, (being entirely free from any drug of a deleterious nature,) and adapted *particularly* to the cleansing of the Stomach, Blood, and the various secretions of the Human System, Bilious Fevers, and Cholic, Fever and Ague, Jaundice, Scarlet Rash, Dispepsia, Heartburn, Costiveness, Asthma, and Liver Complaint have been cured, by using these Pills according to the directions accompanying each box.

It is not intended that this Medicine is a cure for all Diseases to which the human system is liable.

Many efforts have been made to compound a Medicine which would cure all Diseases, but have *failed*. Those Diseases enumerated above, are within the power of these Pills and a sure cure or relief is warranted.

Price 37 1-2 cents.

Paris Hill, H. HUBBARD; South Paris, Otis H. Paine; North Paris, Houghton & Bisbee; Norway, E. C. Shackley, Wm. E. Goodnow; Oxford, Joseph Chaffin, Seth C. Lane, Leonard Brown; Livermore, Job Haskell; East Livermore, Thomas Haskell, Jr.; Livermore Falls, Kimball & Walker; Canton, Joseph Holland, John Heaney; Dixfield, Charles L. Curtis; East Rumford, Alvin Bolster; Rumford Center, D. K. Knapp, Joshua Graham; Rumford Point, Otis C. Bolster; Bethel, Elias M. Carter, Washington Bray; Rumford Falls, Charles S. Winslow. eply16

DR. SEARS'
UNIVERSAL SANGUINARIAN,
Or: Blood-Root Pills.

THESE truly Vegetable Pills are eminently useful in all cases where Physic is required. They operate more effectually upon the LIVER and BILIARY DUCTS, than any ever before offered to the public. They consequently set the Bile, which is the natural Physic of the system at liberty, thus removing costiveness, curing Dyspepsia, liver complaint, indigestion, Dropsy, and all other diseases which depend on an impure state of the BLOOD. In point of economy as well as efficacy, these Pills are without a rival as the price for a box of thirty pills is only twenty-five cents. They are warranted to be composed of the very best materials. For certificates of cures and further particulars see bill of directions, which accompanies each Box.

☞ All persons who sell the genuine article will be furnished with a Certificate of Agency signed by the proprietor in his own hand writing.

All orders and communications may be directed to BLAISDEL & THURSTON, East Thomaston, the present proprietors.

AGENTS *for the* BLOOD-ROOT PILLS *in Oxford County:*

HIRAM HUBBARD, and THOMAS CROCKER, Paris Hill; O. H. Paine, SouthParis; L. Washburn, North Paris; W. E. Goodnow, Norway; L. S. Bumpus, and S. Myrick, Hebron; O. Taylor, Oxford; J. H. Wardwell, Rumford Corner; O. C. Bolster Rumford Point; Graham, Rumford; J. C. Kimball, Bethel Hill; J. & W. Stephens, Greenwood; C. Howe, Sumner; Wm. Walker, Peru; A. Cole & Co., Buckfield; P. Clark, Mitchell & Bradford, Turner; J. M. Dodson, Canton; J. Coolidge, A. Hobbs, and L. Waterman, Livermore; C. H. Crafts, Minot. 1y10

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE,--USHER.

NOTICE is hereby given to the resident and non-resident proprietors and owners of land and other taxable property in the town of Usher in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, that the same are taxed in bills committed to me for the year 1840, and remain unpaid as follows, viz:—

Residents Names.	No. of Poll.	No. of Lot.	No. Division.	No. of Range.	No. of Acres.	Poll Tax	Estate and Income.	Sum Total.
		5	1	10	100			
Lewis Durgin	1	5	3	A	100	55	1 62	2 17
W. McKeen	1	19			48	55	62	1 17
	1					55	40	
		20			25		23	
		22			25		15	
		23			25		18	
		26			25		14	
		26			25		15	
		27			25		14	
		28			25		14	
		29			25		18	
		30			25		15	
		31			25		22	
		3			100		96	
		3	2	1	100		73	
Z. McAllister		4	2	4	100		66	19 37
		5	2	4	100		52	
		1	1	11	100		1 16	
		4	1	10	100		73	
		5	1	9	50		36	
		6	2	2	58		1 09	
		5			100		73	
		6			100		66	
		14			100		4 37	
		17			100		73	
		18			100		87	
		19			50		36	
		1			50		36	
		2	2	5	100		36	
		4	2	5	100		29	
		111	1 by Sherman		100		58	
		102	1 by Sherman		100		58	
		110	1 by Sherman		100	4	58	
W. McAllister	1	11				3 55	3	58
Non-Resident Names.								
Benj. Guile		16			100		89	89
Simeon Lord	1	2	2		100		36	37
Wm. Beals		6	1	5	45			55
		7	1	2	60		66	
		7	1	4	60		65	
Moses Petice		4	1	3	60		46	
		4	1	3	100		1 82	
		2	1	4	100		43	
		35	Letter D		25		8	
		33	Letter D		75		51	
		32	Letter D		100		7	
		31	Letter D		100		5	
Unknown		20	Letter D		75		6	
		29	Letter D		25		1	
		24	Letter D		20		5	
		105	1 by Sherman		100		4	
		109	1 by Sherman		100		10	
		99	1 by Sherman		100		7	
		90	1 by Sherman		101		15	
		89	1 by Sherman		100		6	
		114	1 by Sherman		100		7	
		4	21	3	100		72	
		Goec			150		3 51	
		105	1 by Sherman		100		23	
		1	3	D	100		3 90	
		2	3	D	100		3 12	
		3	1	9	100		3 90	
		90	1 by Sherman		100		78	
		88	1 by Sherman		100		78	
		3	2	3	100		1 47	
		3	2	4	100		1 17	
		114	1 by Sherman		100		39	
		1	2	5	50		2 34	
		99	1 by Sherman		100		39	
		89	1 by Sherman		100		39	

And unless said taxes and all necessary intervening charges are paid to me on or before the twenty-seventh day of February, 1842, I shall proceed to sell at public Auction at the Store of William M. Rand in said Usher, at 10 o'clock A. M. so much of the above described property as shall be sufficient to discharge said taxes and cost

JAMES McALLISTER,
Collector of the town of Usher for the year 1840,

Eastern Argus will please copy and send bill to
[3w27] J. McALLISTER.

JEW DAVIDS'
OR
Hebrew Plaster!

THE peculiarities of this Chemical Compound, are owing to its extraordinary effects upon the animal fibres or nerves, ligaments and muscles, its virtues being carried by them to the immediate seat of disease or of pain and weakness.

However good any internal remedy may be, this as an external application, will prove a powerful auxiliarary, in removing the disease and facilitating the cure, in cases of Local Inflamation, Scrofulous affections, King's Evil, Gout, Inflamatory and Chronic Rheumatism, and in all cases where seated pain or weakness exist.

A gentleman travelling in the South of Europe and Palestine, in 1830, heard so much said in the latter place, in praise of *Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster*, and of the (as he considered) miraculous cures it had performed, that he was induced to try it on his own person, for a Lung and Liver affection, the removal of which had been the chief object of his journey, but which had resisted the genial influence of that balmy and delicious climate. He soon found his health improving and in a few weeks his cough left him, the sallowness of his skin disappeared, his pain was removed, and his health become dermanently reinstated. Since that time, he has been recommending it to his friends and acquaintances, for all fixed pains whatever, such as Rheumatism, Gout, Head-ache, nervous tooth-ache, pain in the Side, Hip, Back and Limbs, Scrofulous humors, Knots, Wens, White swelling, Hard tumors, Stiff joints, Ague cakes, Ague in the Breast, Weakness and pain in the stomach, weak Limbs, Lameness, Affection of the spine, Female weakness, &c. No female subject to pain or weakness in the back or side, should be without one.

Married Ladies, in delicate situations, find great relief from constantly wearing this plaster. The application of this plaster between the shoulders, has been found a certain remedy for Colds, Coughs, Phthisic and lung affections, in its primary stages—It destroys inflamation by producing a copious perspiration.—No Physician should be without it.

General office of the United States, *E. CHASE & CO.*, Rochester, N. Y.

General Agent for the State of Maine, *SAMUEL ADAMS*, Hallowell.

For sale by THOMAS CROCKER, Paris HUBBARD & CLARK, South Paris; A. F. Cole & Co., Buckfield; W. H. Bretton, Livermore; Geo. Gage, Wilton; Stephen M. Marble Poland; Nathaniel Perley, Gray Corner; John Higgins, P. M., Porter; Sewall Fly, Hiram; H. C. Burwell, Fryeburg, Nehemiah Winslow, Windham (Upper Corner.) eoply2

20,000 lbs. WOOL.

WANTED BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

20,000 lbs.

CLEAN FLEECE WOOL,

For which Cash and the highest Market price will be paid, if delivered soon at our Store in Morton's Buildings, Congress Street.

BUTTERFIELD & SMALL.

JUST received a complete assortment of W. I GOODS & GROCERIES, which they offer at wholesale and retail in exchange for LUMBER or approved credit.

Portland, June 21, 1840. tf 13

PELTS! PELTS!!

2000 LAMBS PELTS wanted by the subscriber, for which cash and the high, est price will be paid.

—ALSO—

3000 Bushels good HOUSE ASHES, for which 12½ cents will be paid in Goods at a fair cash price. HIRAM HUBBARD.

Paris Hill Aug. 17, 1841. tf18

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 3d Tuesday of October in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-one.

UPON the petition of Cyrus Thompson, Guardian of Faith F. Dorcas, Dulcina Bezal, and Elijah Soule, minor children and heirs of Bezal Soule, late of said Hartford, in said County, deceased, for a license to sell and convey the real estate of his said wards,—

Ordered,

That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Paris, on the last Tuesday of November next at ten of the clock, in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge

3w27 A true Copy, Attest—*John Goodenow*, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 3d Tuesday of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-one—

UPON the petition of Nathaniel O. Ryerson, Guardian of Mose Butterfield, of Sumner, in said County, lunatic, for a license to sell and convey the whole of the real estate of his said ward—

Ordered,—

That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, on the last Tuesday of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

3w27 A true Copy Attest—*John Goodenow*, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of October in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-one.

CHARITY PALMER, Nathan Palmer, and Nathaniel Townsend, named Executors in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Moses Palmer, late of Hiram, in said County, deceased, having presented the same for Probate:

Ordered,

That the said Executors give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Paris in said County, on the 3d Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

3w27 A true Copy, Attest—*John Goodenow*, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford on the 3d Tuesday of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-one—

ANDREW WOODBURY, Jr., Guardian of Sarah Holden, David W. Holden and George A. Holden, minor children of David Holden, late of Sweden, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of Guardianship of the estate of said wards;—

Ordered,

That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Waterford, on the Monday preceding the 3d Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

3w27 A true Copy Attest—*John Goodenow*, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 3d Tuesday of October in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-one—

JEREMIAH GROVER, Administrator of the estate of Freeman Twitchell, late of Bethel, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of the said deceased; also the petition of the widow for an allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased:

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Waterford in said County, on the Monday preceding the 3d Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

3w27 A true Copy, Attest—*John Goodenow*, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford on the 3d Tuesday of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-one—

MARY ANN TYLER, widow of the late William C. Bange, late of Brownfield, in said County, deceased, having presented her petition for an allowance out of personal estate of said deceased,—

Ordered,

That the said Mary Ann give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Fryeburg, in said County, on the 3d Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

3w27 A true Copy—Attest—*John Goodenow*, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 3d Tuesday of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-one—

DANIEL BEAN, Administrator of the estate of James Steele, late of Brownfield, in said County, deceased, having presented his 3d account of administration of the estate of said deceased;

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively, in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Fryeburg, in said County, on the 3d Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

3w27 A true Copy, Attest—*John Goodenow*, Register.

Guardian's Sale.

THE subscriber, Guardian to Leavitt B. McWain, Hannah A. McWain, and Anna A. McWain, minor children of David McWain, late of Waterford in the county of Oxford, deceased, under a license from the Judge of Probate for said county of Oxford, will sell at public Vendue at the Saw Mill, in said Waterford, formerly owned by said David McWain, standing on Crooked River, on Tuesday, the fourteenth day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, all the right, title and interest of the said Leavitt, Hannah, and Anna, (being three undivided sixth parts or one half thereof,) in and to the following described real estate, situated in said Waterford, to wit:—A certain tract or parcel of land bounded as follows, beginning at the Northeasterly corner of the tract of land given to said Diana McWain, by the Will of his uncle David, at a spruce tree marked A K, thence running Westerly on the line of said tract ninety two rods to a Pitch Pine stump marked A K standing on the old rye field, so called, thence Southerly following the old road from said ryefield ninety two rods to a Birch tree marked A K standing a few rods from said road, thence East to Crooked River, thence up said river to the Easterly line of said tract, thence from the River to the corner first mentioned, containing fifty acres be the same more or less. Also, one other parcel on the Easterly side of said River, being the remainder of said lot given to said David by his uncle's Will, containing one hundred and fifty acres be the same more or less.. Also, one other lot being lot numbered twelve in the fourth Range, together with Saw Mill, Shingle Machine, and other buildings thereon, (being a barn and small dwelling house) Also, three undivided sixth parts of one eighth of a certain half acre of land on Waterford Flat, called the Meetinghouse lot

Terms of sale, one fourth each on delivery of a deed and the remainder in three equal annual payments on interest with good security. Said several parcels of land at Crooked River on which said Mill, Machine and other buildings stand, will all be sold together. Said Real Estate will be sold at the time and place stated unless previously sold at private sale.

WM. B. McWAIN, Guardian of said minors.

Waterford, Nov. 2d, 1841. tf27

The other half of said Real Estate will be sold as above by the owners, who are of full age,

WM. B. McWAIN.
THOMAS HAPGOOD.

STATE OF MAINE.

LAND OFFICE, *Bangor, Oct*, 3, 1841.

THE undersigned hereby gives public notice that the settling lands in the following described town ships, which has been surveyed into settling lots, and belonging to the State, is now in the market for sale and settlement, to wit

Township No.	4,	Range 5,	West from the East line	of the State.	
"	" 5,	" 6,	"	"	
"	" 6,	" 5,	"	"	
"	" 8,	" 5,	"	"	
"	" 9,	" 4,	"	"	
"	" 10,	" 6,	"	"	
"	" 11,	" 5,	"	"	
"	" 11,	" 6,	"	"	
"	" 12,	" 3,	"	"	
"	" 12,	" 5,	"	"	
"	" 13,	" 4,	"	"	
"	Lettee F,	" 2,	"	"	
"	Letter H,	" 2,	"	"	
"	Letter D,	" 1,	"	"	

The prices for land in these Townships will vary according to the situation and quality of the lots, not less however than fifty cents, and probably not exceeding one dollar per acre.

The land will be sold upon a credit of four yearly payments with interest, the three first payments to be expended in labor on the roads in the township where the land sold is situated, under the direction of the Land Agent, and the last payment to be in cash. Each purchaser will be required by the terms of his deed, within said four years to build a house on his lot, to clear in a proper manner fifteen acres, ten or more of which will be laid down to grass

Whenever twenty, or a less number shall give a satisfactory bond to the Land Agent, that they will within three years erect a substantial Saw and Grist Mill in any township lotted for settlers, having no mills in said township, each of said persons shall be entitled to a deed of one lot of land, subject to the performance of the settling duties above mentioned, and the Company will be entitled to a deed of the mill lot.

Not more than four lots will be sold to any one person in any township or tract.

The Aroostook Road has been completed this year to the Aroostook River, and as that river is navigable for boats, a good communication is now opened to the settler for an easy access to each of the above mentioned townships

Saw and Grist Mills have been erected and are now in operation in Township Letter F, Range 2, No. 9, Range 4, and No 11, Range 5; and contracts have been made for the erection of mills, the ensuing year, in Township No. 9, Range 6, No 11, Range 6, and in Letter D, Range 1.

There has been a steady demand for settling land thro' the season, and more lots have been sold than in any former year As the United States have recently established a post near the mouth of the Aroostook, and another near the mouth of Fish River, and have sent a company of soldiers to each new roads will undoubtedly soon be opened through this section of the State, mail routes established, new markets opened for produce, and the settler will feel additional security from any border difficulty.

With the known fertility of the soil, the advantages of good roads and mills, and the rapid settlement of this part of the State, it is believed that a most favorable opportunity is now offered to young men who wish to become farmers, to secure themselves good locations, where in a few years, with industry and economy, they cannot fail to procure to themselves an honorable competency

ELIJAH L. HAMLIN,
Land Agent of Maine

☞ The following newspapers are requested to publish the above notice weekly, for two months, and forward their bills to the Land Office for payment. Calais Advertiser, Waldo Signal, Piscataquis Herald, People's Press, Kennebec Journal, Portland Advertiser, Oxford Democrat, York County Herald, Franklin Register, Lincoln Telegraph, New Hampshire Statesman & State Journal, Atlas, Boston. 25

To Simon W. Gregg, one of the Justices of the Peace within and for the County of Oxford.

PLEASE issue your Warrant to one of your petitioners to call a meeting of the Proprietors of the common and undivided lands in Andover, County of Oxford and State of Maine, to be holden at the house of Doct Silvanus Poor, in said Andover, on Friday the thirty first day of December, at two o'clock P. M. to act on the following articles, to wit:

1st. To choose a Moderator.
2d. To choose a Clerk.
3d. To choose a Treasurer.
4th To choose any agents or committees that may be thought necessary
5th. To determine in what manner future meetings of said Proprietors shall be called.
6th. To raise any sum or sums of money that may be thought necessary

SILVANUS POOR.
MOSES MERRILL.
SAMUEL POOR.
JAMES P. ANDERSON.
SILVANUS POOR, Jr.

Andover, Oct. 21st, 1841.

OXFORD, ss:—Oct 21, 1841.

TO Silvanus Poor, Jr.—You being one of the petitioners named in the foregoing Application to me directed, are hereby required to call a meeting of the Proprietors of the common and undivided lands in the town of Andover, at the time and place and for the purpose above specified

SIMON W. GREGG, Just. Peace.

PURSUANT to the above Warrant to me directed, I hereby notify the Proprietors of the common and undivided lands in the town of Andover, County and State above named, to meet at the house of Doct Silvanus Poor, in said Andover, on Friday, the thirty-first day of December next, at two o'clock P. M. for the purposes set forth in the above Application

SILVANUS POOR, Jr.

Andover, Oct. 21st, 1841. *3w28

Notice.

IS hereby publicly given that the subscriber, Isaac Estes of Bethel in the County of Oxford, has relinquished and does hereby relinquish unto his son Robert H. Estes, a minor, his time and earnings from this date until he shall be twenty-one years of age,—with full power to contract relative to his own services, to receive pay for the same, and to receipt therefor: Cautioning, however, all persons not to trust him on my account as I shall pay no debts of his contracting.

Bethel, Oct 23, 1841.—3*27 ISAAC ESTES.

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

WILLIAM BRADFORD, 2d,

late of Turner, in the County of Oxford deceased, by giving bond as the law directs,—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to JOB PRINCE.

Turner, October 19, 1841. 3w28

Notice of Foreclosure.

WHEREAS, Alfred Farnum, of Sebago, in the County of Cumberland and State of Maine, did on the fourth day of July, A D 1837, convey to me the subscriber, in mortgage certain real estate situated in the town of Denmark, in the County of Oxford and State aforesaid, and which is more fully described and set forth in said deed of mortgage recorded in the Oxford Registry, Western District, Lib 18, Folio 363,—reference to said deed for further particulars. By reason of the breach of the condition of said mortgage, I claim to have possession of said estate for condition broken, and to foreclose said mortgage pursuant to the provisions of the Statute in such cases made and provided

Dated at Paris this thirteenth day of November, A D 1841.—[*3w28] MARK DEERING.

APPLES WANTED.

WANTED, 100 bushels, best grafted Apples. Inquire of W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway, Nov. 8, 1841.—tf 27

Farmers Attend.

AGREEABLY to previous notice, a number of "farmers and others friendly to the cause of Agriculture," in the County of Oxford, met at the Court House in Paris on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, November 9th and 10th, and voted to form an Agricultural Society. A Committee was raised to prepare a Constitution and By Laws to be reported at a subsequent meeting. It was voted that a meeting be called on Wednesday the 22d day of December next at ten o'clock A. M. at the same place, to adopt a Constitution and complete the organization of the Society. All interested in the subject are invited and requested to attend.

An Address may be expected.

Paris, Nov. 15, 1841.

The Argus, Advertiser, Age, Journal and Farmer are respectfully requested to copy the above.

Guardian's Sale.

WILL be sold at public Auction on Monday, the twenty-ninth inst., at nine o'clock A. M. at the late residence of Moses Butterfield in Sumner, the following personal property belonging to the said Butterfield, to wit: All the farming tools together with the household furniture, beds and bedding, two hundred bushels of potatoes, about one hundred and twenty bushels of corn and grain and twenty tons of hay.

Terms made known at the time and place of sale.

NATH'L O. RYERSON.

Sumner, Nov. 10th, 1841. *3w28

Guardian's Sale.

TO be sold at public Auction, unless previously disposed of at private sale, on the premises in Livermore in the County of Oxford, on Monday, the 29th day of November next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a quantity of Pine Timber standing and growing on the farm now occupied by Robert Pierpont,—and sold by license from the Judge of Probate for said County of Oxford. Terms at the sale

ZEBULON NORTON, Guardian of said Robert Pierpont.

Livermore, October 19, 1841. *3w25

NOTICE—To all whom it may concern, this may certify that I, the subscriber, have this day given my son, John A Clark, a minor, his time to act and trade for himself until he become of lawful age;—I shall claim none of his earnings nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date. JOHN CLARK.

Andover, November 10th, 1841. *3w28

THEODORA MERRILL

HAS just returned from Boston, and offers a beautiful assortment of

MOUSLIN DE LAINES, ALPINES, SATOON CLOTHS,
CALICOES,
From eleven to thirty cts. per yard.
Silk & Cotton Velvet.
SHAWLS, GLOVES, TRIMMINGS for Gentlemen's Clothes.
Dress & Bonnet Silk.
CLOAK CLOTHS.

A splendid assortment of RIBBONS, LACES, and a variety of smaller articles at low prices.

Miss M. will keep Bonnets on hand and make to order.

Oxford, Nov. 1841. tf 27

NEW GOODS

SUITABLY adapted to the present and approaching Season—of fashionable style—for ladies and gentlemens' wear, and for sale, low, by

G J. ORDWAY.

Norway-Village, Sept. 13, 1841 tf 20

STOVES! STOVES!

COOK, Parlor, Shop, and other Stoves for sale by the subscriber.

—ALSO—

Oven, Ash, and Boiler Mouths.—Sheet Iron, Lead, Zinc and Stove Pipe.—Likewise,

LIME

Constantly on hand. W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway, Nov. 9, 1841. 27

LAST CALL!!!

ALL demands of the subscriber, whether notes or accounts, will be left with an Attorney for collection if not settled within three weeks from date

LUTHER F. FOSTER.

Norway-Village, Nov. 9, 1841 3w27

LAWYER'S DOCKET, REVISED STATUTES OF MAINE,

BLANKS and Blank Books for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, by W. E. GOODNOW.

Nov 8, 1841.—tf 27

WILLIAM K. KIMBALL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CANTON VILLAGE, Me.

A. B. BLAKE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SHELBURN, N. H.

WILL attend the Courts in the Counties of Oxford, (Me.) and Coos, New Hampshire.

TIMOTHY LUDDEN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
TURNER-VILLAGE, Me.

Dr. T. H. Brown,
SURGEON DENTIST,
PARIS HILL.

Christmas & New Year Presents

JUST received and for sale at the OXFORD BOOK STORE.

—ALSO—

BUFFALO ROBES, FUR COLLARS, *Neck Ties, Boas, Fur Caps from 50 cents to 10 dollars.* W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway, Nov. 8, 1841. eop3w27

BLANKS

For sale at this Office.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT,

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY

George W. Millett,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS:—One Dollar and Fifty cents in advance ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on reasonable terms; the Proprietor not being accountable for any error beyond the amount charged for the advertisement.—A reasonable deduction will be made for *cash in advance*, and no credit will be given for a longer period than *three months*.

COMMUNICATIONS and LETTERS on business must be *Post-Paid* to insure attention.

Book and Job Printing
Executed with neatness and despatch.